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First records of the genera *Pseudopoda, Sinopoda,* and *Olios* from Taiwan with descriptions of four new species (Araneae: Sparassidae)

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Abstract — Four new species of the spider family Sparassidae are described from Taiwan: *Pseudopoda serrata* sp. nov. (male and females), *Pseudopoda recta* sp. nov. (female), *Sinopoda exspectata* sp. nov. (male), and *Olios scalptor* sp. nov. (male). These represent first records of the three genera for Taiwan. A record of *Heteropoda venatoria* (Linné 1767) is also reported.

Key words — Araneae, Sparassidae, *Pseudopoda*, *Sinopoda*, *Olios*, Taiwan, new species

As in other regions in Asia the spider family Sparassidae is poorly investigated in Taiwan. At present only two species are known: a cosmotropical species *Heteropoda venatoria* (Linné 1767), and a sparianthine species *Thelcticopis severa* (L. Koch 1875), which is widely distributed in southern China, Vietnam and Japan. The record of *Sinopoda forcipata* (Karsch 1881) from Taiwan reported by Yaginuma (1970, 1977) and Song et al. (1999) should be proved, as it seems to be based on a misidentification. *Sinopoda* species show in many cases very similar genital structures. Chu & Okuma (1976) listed a *Micrommata* species for Taiwanese fauna but gave no specific name. The occurence of this genus is doubted from its known distribution.

The junior author (H. Ono) collected sparassid spiders in Taiwan through field researches of the zoological expeditions made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, 1989–1991 (published results on spiders see Ono, 1992 a, b, 1994, Tanikawa & Ono, 1993, and Wang & Ono, 1998) and also obtained some specimens from Mr. H. Yoshida, Yamagata. Results of taxonomical studies of the specimens are reported in the present paper.

Spiders of the present material are classified into five species, including a common species *Heteropoda venatoria*. Two species belong to the genus *Pseudopoda* recently described by Jäger (2000a). Representatives of this genus inhabit higher altitudes (1000–3800 m). The vertical range of *Pseudopoda* spiders is also confirmed by the present Taiwanese records. The fourth species belongs to *Sinopoda* Jäger 1999. From their distribution hitherto known (Jäger 1999, 2001), both genera (*Pseudopoda* and *Sinopoda*) were expected to occur in Taiwan, in advance. In Barrion & Litsinger (1995), however, neither *Sinopoda* nor *Pseudopoda* species were reported from the Philippines geographically close to Taiwan. The fifth species belongs to *Olios* Walckenaer 1837 and is closely related to some described and undescribed species of the genus from China and Java.

Abbreviations and style of description are the same as performed in Jäger & Ono (2000).

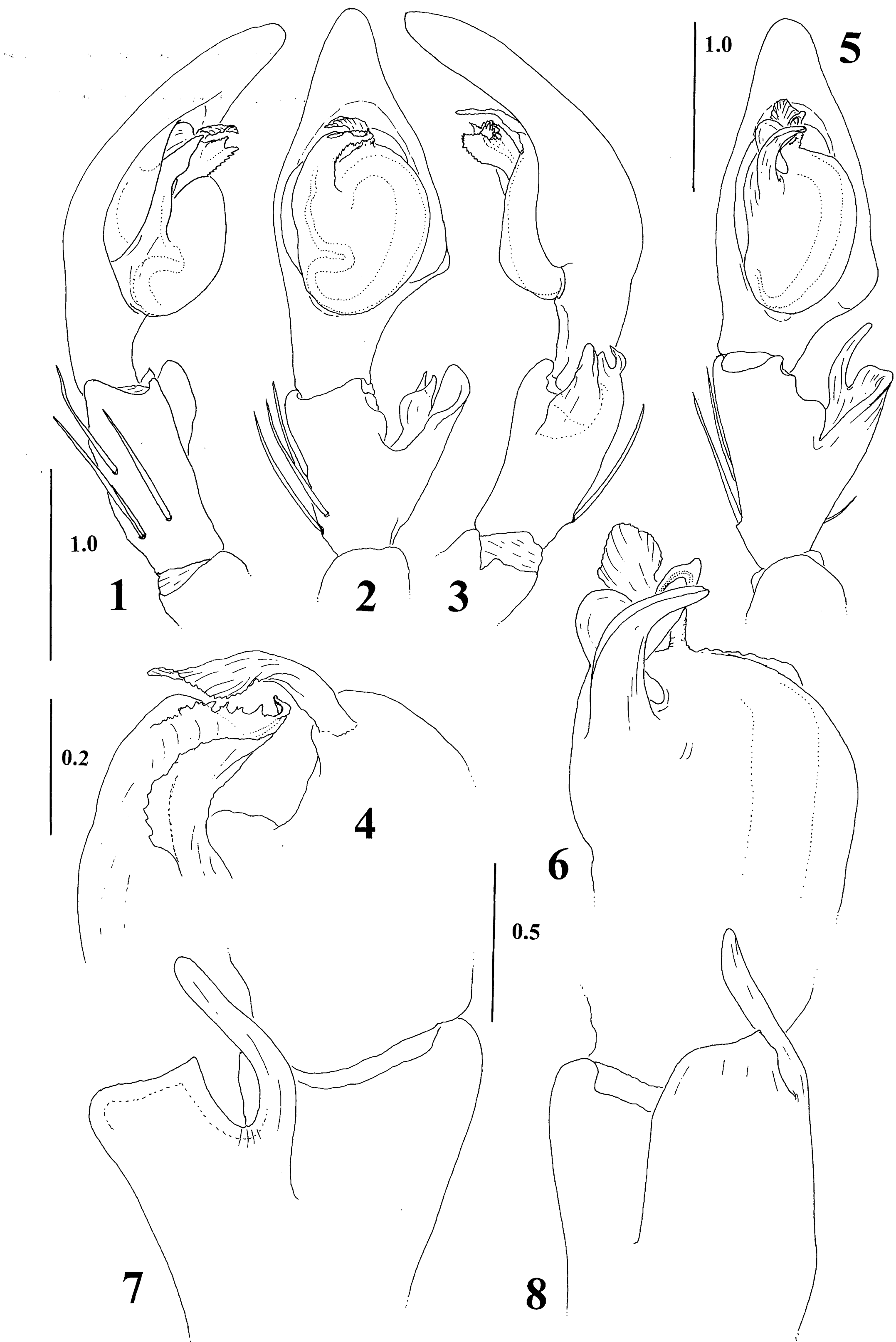
Taxonomy

Family Sparassidae Bertkau 1872

For diagnostic characters of family and subfamilies, see Jäger (1998).

Subfamily Heteropodinae Thorell 1873

All the species of this subfamily described below possess three anterior and four posterior teeth with denticles on the margins of cheliceral furrow, and the teeth of female palpal claw are long and curved.



Figs. 1–8. 1–4. *Pseudopoda serrata* sp. nov., ♂ holotype (NSMT-Ar 4547) from Mt. T'engchih, Taiwan. 5–8. *Pseudopoda marsupia* (Wang 1991), ♂ holotype (HNUC #58) from Yangping County, Yunnan Province, China. —1–3, Male left palp (1, prolateral view; 2, ventral view; 3, retrolateral view); 4, tip of embolus and conductor, ventral view; 5, male left palp, ventral view; 6, distal half of tegulum, ventral view; 7–8, retrolateral apophysis (7, dorsal view; 8, retrolateral view). (Scales in mm.)

Genus *Heteropoda* Latreille 1804

Heteropoda venatoria (Linné 1767)

Heteropoda venatoria: Nakajima, 1921, p. 68; S. Saito, 1933, p. 36, pl. 3, fig. 6 a-b; S. Saito, 1936, p. 249; Kayashima, 1943, p. 35, pl. 17, fig. 1; Shimojana, 1967, p. 22; Yaginuma, 1970, p. 674; Chu & Okuma, 1976, p. 116; Yaginuma, 1977, p. 402; Song, Zhu & Chen, 1999, p. 468.

Material. 1♂ (PJ 1469), Chihpen-wench'uan, ca 200 m alt., Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 16–VII–1977, Hajime Yoshida leg., NSMT-Ar 4556.

Genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger 2000

Pseudopoda serrata sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–4, 9–16)

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1465) and 1♀ paratype (PJ 1466), Mt. T'engchih, Paoshan-ts'un, T'aoyüan-hsiang, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, 1,550–1,800 m alt., 1–XI–1989, H. Ono leg.; NSMT-Ar 4547.

Further material examined. 1♀ (PJ 1464), Mt. Hsinanshan, 1,800–2,300 m alt., Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, 31–X–1989, H. Ono leg., NSMT-Ar 4545 (Figs. 13–16).

Diagnosis. The male is separated from that of a closely related species *Pseudopoda marsupia* (Wang 1991) by the following characteristics: embolus serrated, without a distinct process (Fig. 4; cf. Fig. 6), dorsal branch of RTA with two apices (Figs. 2–3; cf. Figs. 5, 7–8); the part of cymbium between tegulum and tibia distinctly longer than that in *P. marsupia* (Fig. 2; cf. Fig. 5). Females may be recognized by the characteristic course of their copulatory ducts and the shape of the anterior margin of epigyneal lobes (Figs. 9–13).

Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm): PL 3.5, PW 3.1, AW 1.6, PH 1.1, OL 3.9, OW 2.3. Eyes: AME 0.21, ALE 0.29, PME 0.25, PLE 0.27, AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.04, PME-PME 0.21, PME-PLE 0.24, AME-PME 0.28, ALE-PLE 0.23, CH AME 0.29, CH ALE 0.22. Measurements of legs as in Table 1. Leg formula: 2143.

Spination: Pp 131,101,2101, Fe I–II 323, III 323(2), IV 321, Pa I–III 001, IV 000, Ti I–II 2226, III–IV 2126, Mt I–II 1014, III 2024, IV 3036.

Embolus arising from a position of 9:30 on the tegulum in ventral view. Sperm-duct running retrolaterally parallel to the tegular margin, prolaterally with a distinct loop. RTA arising basally from tibia, broad, with one large ventral branch and a smaller dorsal branch, this with two apices (Fig. 2).

Color: Yellowish brown with dark short hairs and dark markings (reddish brown to dark brown). Prosoma with radial spots, with indistinct median and lateral bands, separated by a brighter band. Anterior margin of prosoma darkened. Chelicerae frontally with two dark bands. Legs with small spots (esp. ventral femora) and patches on femora and tibiae. Sternum, coxae and ventral opisthosoma bright, without markings. Opisthosoma dorsally with irregular pattern: in anterior half with two lateral dark bands, region above heart bright; in posterior half with two lateral bands, these running through the posterior pair of muscle sigillae. Behind those two dark transversal bars, these delimited by a transversal band of white hairs. Behind this opisthosoma dark. Opisthosoma laterally with irregular spots, becoming more frequent in the posterior half.

♀: Measurements (in mm): PL 4.0, PW 3.7, AW 2.1, PH 1.3, OL 4.7, OW 3.1. Eyes: AME 0.22, ALE 0.31, PME 0.27, PLE 0.29, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.23, PME-PLE 0.32, AME-PME 0.35, ALE-PLE 0.29, CH AME 0.42, CH ALE 0.32. Measurements of legs as in Table 1. Leg formula: 2143.

Spination: Pp 131,101,2121,1014, Fe I–II 323, III 322, IV 321, Pa I–III 001, IV 000, Ti 2126, Mt I 1014, II 2014, III 2024, IV 3036.

Palpal claw with 7 teeth. Epigyne with two lateral lobes touching each other in the median line. Anterior margins of the lobes undulated. Internal ductsystem with the first winding posterio-laterad, this running in functional spermathecae, these latero-anteriad. From these

Table 1. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda serrata* sp. nov., ♂ holotype and 1♀ paratype (in mm).

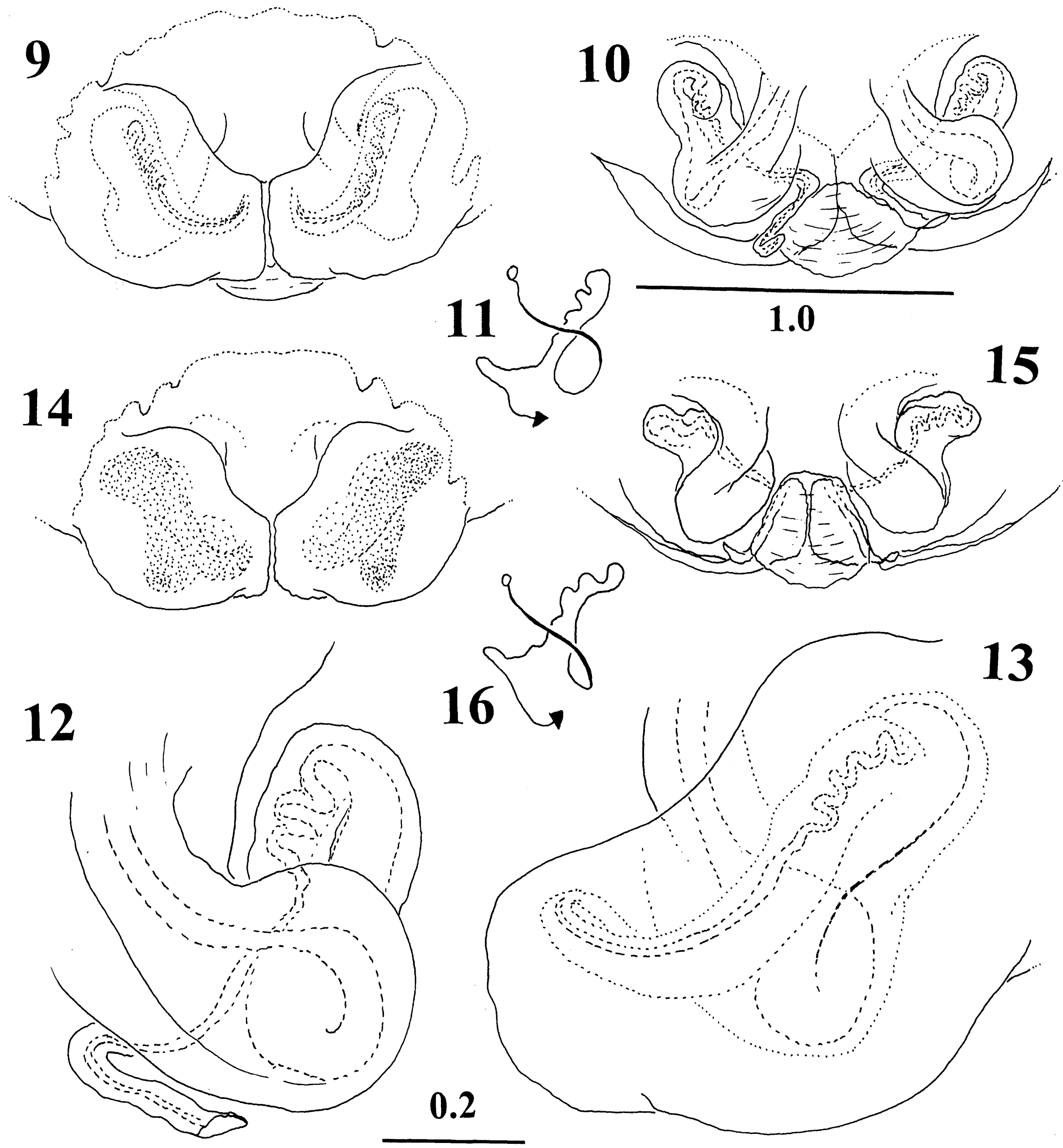
♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total	♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.0	0.9	1.1	—	2.4	6.4		1.7	1.0	1.3	—	2.0	6.0
I	6.0	1.9	6.5	5.9	2.1	22.4		4.7	2.1	4.8	4.2	1.5	17.3
II	6.3	2.0	6.5	6.3	2.2	23.3		5.2	2.1	5.0	4.2	1.6	18.1
III	4.9	1.5	4.7	4.2	1.4	16.7		4.2	1.6	3.5	3.1	1.3	13.7
IV	5.9	1.5	5.2	5.7	1.7	20.0		4.9	1.7	4.0	4.1	1.5	16.2

the fertilisation duct running posteriad, in the first part in coils, in the second half straight and in a large band. Color: As in male, but hairs longer and more frequent, thus the habitus somewhat darker. Venter of opisthosoma with some spots.

Variation. Female epigyne varies in the shape of anterior margin of epigyneal lobes and of the copulatory ducts (Figs. 14–16).

Distribution. Known from two localities in Taiwan: Mt. T'engchih and Mt. Hsinan-shan.

Relationships. This new species belongs to a species group with a wide geographical distribution. The only one species so far described is known from China (Yunnan Prov.): *Pseudopoda marsupia* (Wang 1991). This species was collected by Dr. C. Deeleman also in the Khao Yai Nature reserve in Thailand (Jäger 2001). The senior author examined two further species (Jäger 2001), which occur in the Himalaya (South Annapurna



Figs. 9–16. *Pseudopoda serrata* sp. nov.: 9–13, ♀ paratype (NSMT-Ar 4547) from Mt. T'engchih, Taiwan; 14–16, ♀ (NSMT-Ar 4545) from Mt. Hsinan-shan, Taiwan. —9,14, Epigyne, ventral view; 10,15, vulva, dorsal view; 11,16, schematic course of female internal duct system, dorsal view; 12, left half of epigyne, dorsal view; 13, left half of vulva, ventral view. (Scales in mm.)

Massif) and in Myanmar (Carenni State). All males are characterized by a short embolus, which arises from a position between 9:00 and 10:00 on the tegulum in ventral view. In females, the first winding of copulatory ducts is directed laterad, while in other known *Pseudopoda* species the first winding is directed mediad.

Etymology. The specific name is a Latin word, serratus, meaning "serrated," derived from the serrated margins of the embolus of male palp; adjective.

Note. The single female paratype of *Pseudopoda marsupia* (Wang 1991) was examined by the senior author. It belongs to another genus *Sinopoda* (!) and thus cannot serve for a diagnosis in this context.

Specimens examined for comparison. Pseudopoda marsupia (Wang 1991): ♂ holotype from Yangping County, Yunnan Province, China, 9–III–1981, Wang Jiafu leg., in Hunan Normal University, Changsha: Sparassidae Collection #58.

Pseudopoda recta sp. nov.
(Figs. 17–22)

Type material. ♀ holotype (PJ 1463), Yünhai, NW of Mt. Nengkao, Nant'ou Hsien, Taiwan, 24–X–'89, H. Ono leg., NSMT-Ar 4546.

Diagnosis. The species can be recognized by the anterior and median margins of epigyne, forming a "T" (Fig. 17) and by the nearly triangle-shaped structure, which extends to the vulva and is formed by the dorsal parts of the epigynial lobes (Fig. 20).

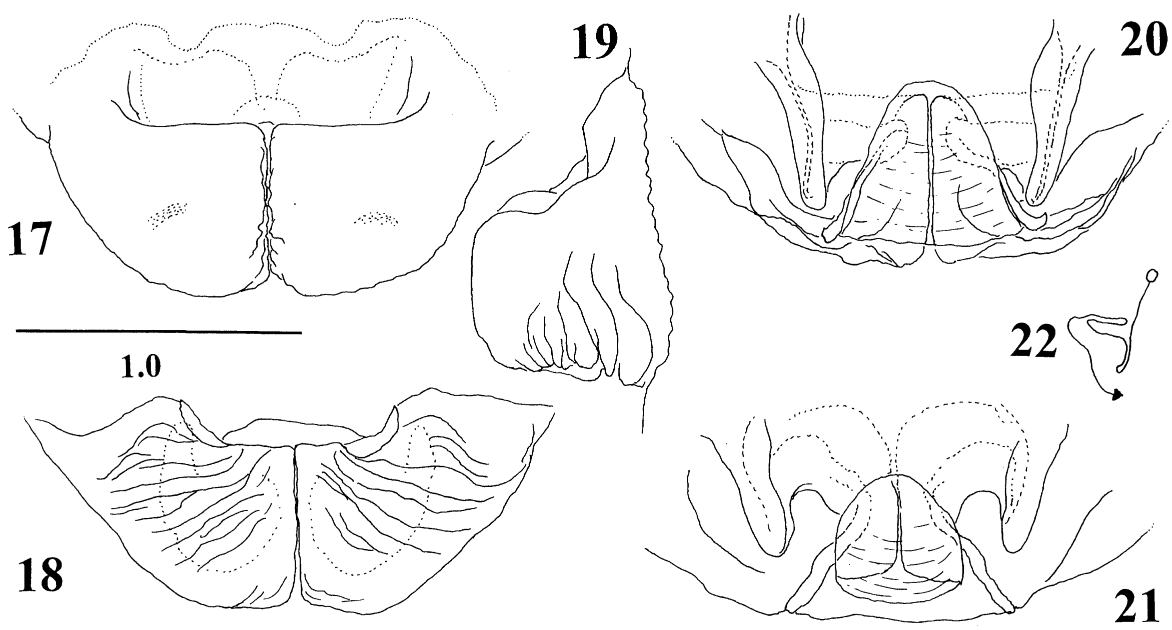
Description. ♀: Measurements (in mm): PL 3.6, PW 3.4, AW 1.9, PH 1.1, OL 4.2, OW 2.5. Eyes: AME 0.18, ALE 0.27, PME 0.22, PLE 0.25, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.07, PME-PME 0.24, PME-PLE 0.28, AME-PME 0.28, ALE-PLE 0.29, CH AME 0.39, CH ALE 0.32. Measurements of legs as in Table 2. Leg formula: 2143.

Spination: Pp 131,101,2121,1014, Fe I–II 323, III 322, IV 321, Pa I–II 001, III–IV 000, Ti I–II 2026, III 2126, IV 2026, Mt I–II 1014, III 2014, IV 3036.

Palpal claw with 7 teeth. Epigyne broader than long (Fig. 17). First part of the internal ductsystem slit-like, with one flat loop directed mediad (Figs. 20, 22). Epigyne posteriorly with several distinct grooves (Fig. 18). Lateral lobes in a lateral view strongly arched in a ventral direction (Fig. 19).

Table 2. Measurements of palp and legs of *Pseudopoda recta* sp. nov., ♀ holotype (in mm).

♀	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	1.5	0.7	1.1	–	1.8	5.1
I	3.8	1.7	3.7	3.2	1.2	13.6
II	4.1	1.8	3.9	3.3	1.2	14.3
III	3.5	1.4	2.9	2.5	1.0	11.3
IV	4.1	1.4	3.2	3.2	1.2	13.1



Figs. 17–22. *Pseudopoda recta* sp. nov., ♀ holotype (NSMT-Ar 4546) from Yünhai, Mt. Nengkao, Taiwan. —17–19, Epigyne (17, ventral view; 18, posterior view; 19, lateral view); 20–21, vulva (20, dorsal view; 21, anterior view); 22, schematic course of female internal duct system, dorsal view. (Scales in mm.)

Color: In general, the coloration of this new species resembles that of *P. serrata* sp. nov. with the following differences: additionally to the two longitudinal bands at each chelicera three spots are present in the distal half. Pattern at prosoma, spots and patches at legs are more distinct. Transversal bars in the posterior half of the opisthosoma are thinner. Few spots are present at sternum and venter of opisthosoma.

♂: Unknown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Relationships. Although the new species belongs to a more derived group within *Pseudopoda* (Jäger 2001), no closer relationships can be recognized in the species of this group at present.

Etymology. The species name is a Latin word, rectus, meaning straight, derived from the straight margins of the epigyne, forming a letter "T"; adjective.

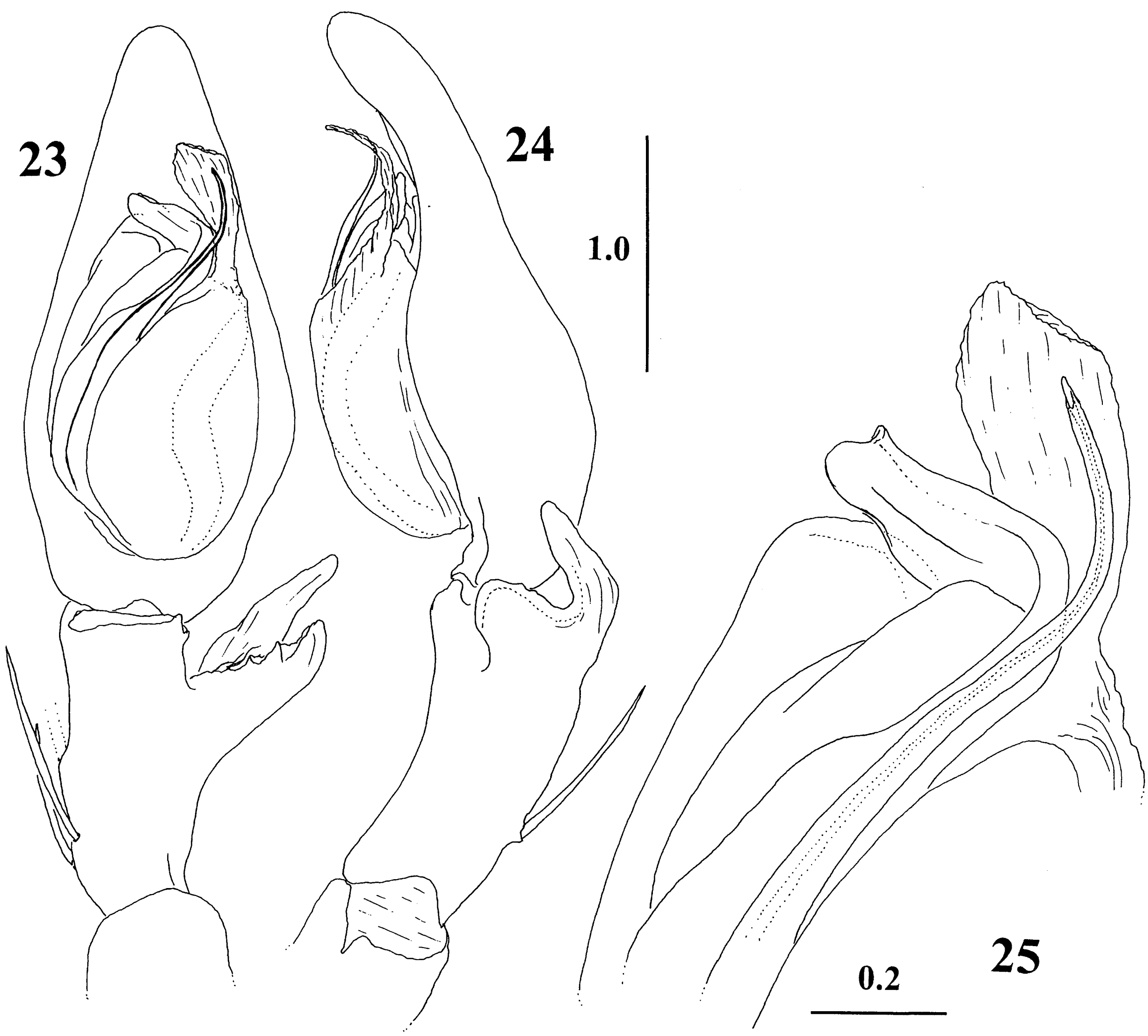
Genus *Sinopoda* Jäger 1999

Sinopoda exspectata sp. nov.
(Figs. 23–25)

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1467), Yünhai, NW of Mt. Nengkao, Nant'ou Hsien, Taiwan, 24-X-1989, H. Ono leg., NSMT-Ar 4548.

Diagnosis. The species can be recognized by the shape of embolic apophysis; the shape of the RTA and the grooves at the inner side of the RTA (Figs. 23–25).

Description. ♂: Measurements (in mm): PL 4.8,



Figs. 23–25. *Sinopoda exspectata* sp. nov., ♂ holotype (NSMT-Ar 4548) from Yünhai, Mt. Nengkao, Taiwan. —23–24, Male left palp (23, ventral view; 24, retrolateral view); 25, distal part of tegulum and subtegulum, ventral view. (Scales in mm.)

PW 4.2, AW 2.5, PH 1.5, OL 4.2, OW 2.8. Eyes: AME 0.23, ALE 0.38, PME 0.24, PLE 0.38, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.04, PME-PME 0.27, PME-PLE 0.33, AME-PME 0.32, ALE-PLE 0.34, CH AME 0.28, CH ALE 0.31. Measurements of legs as in Table 3. Leg formula: 2143.

Spination: Pp 131,101,2101, Fe I–II 323, III 322, IV 321, Pa I–II 101, III–IV 000, Ti I–III 2026, IV 2126, Mt I 1014, II 1016, III 1034, IV 3036.

Embolus nearly as long as embolic apophysis (Fig. 25). RTA with a dorsal digitiform branch and a stout ventral part (Fig. 24).

Table 3. Measurements of palp and legs of *Sinopoda exspectata* sp. nov., ♂ holotype (in mm).

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	2.6	1.2	1.6	-	2.5	7.9
I	6.1	2.2	6.5	6.2	2.2	23.2
II	6.9	2.4	7.1	7.2	2.3	25.9
III	5.7	2.1	5.5	5.3	1.8	20.4
IV	6.1	2.1	5.8	6.3	2.2	22.5

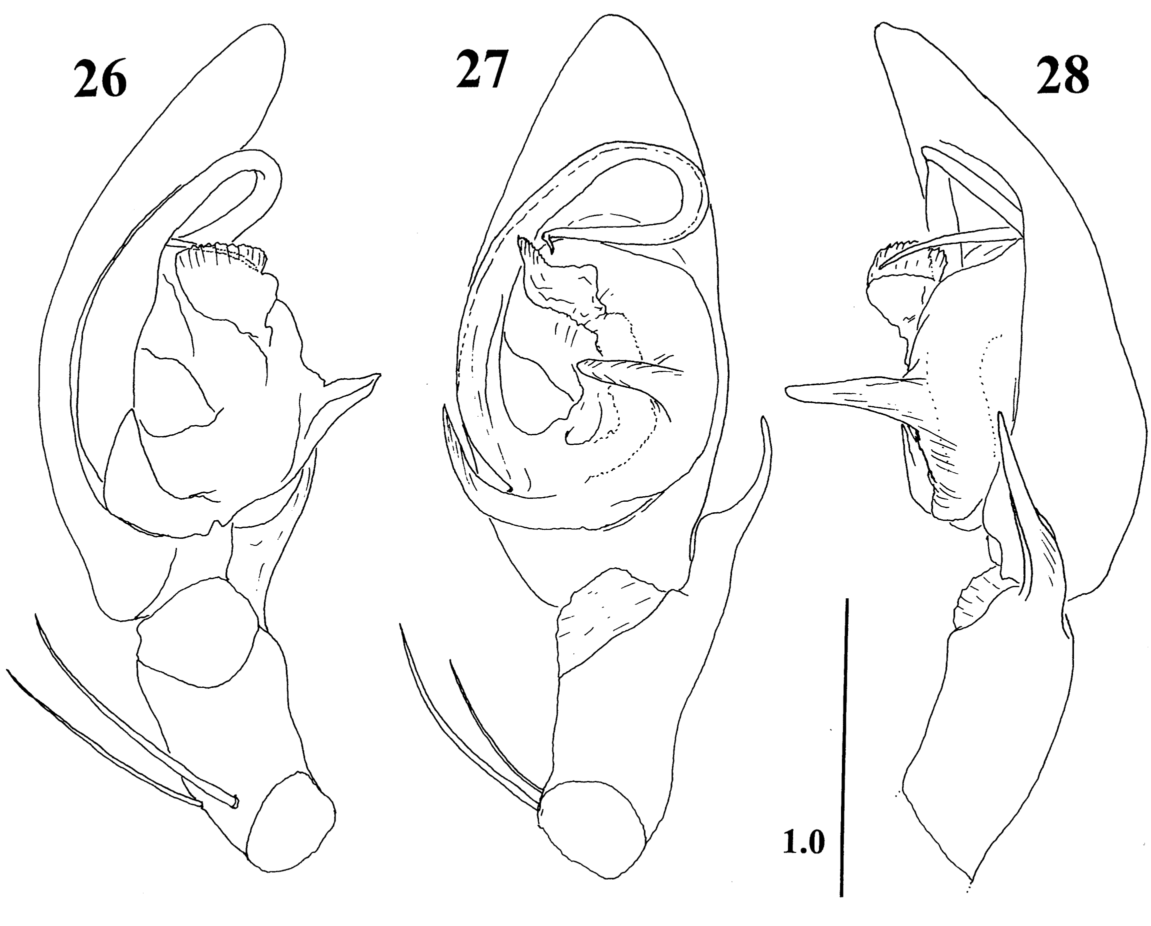
Color: The holotype is in a slightly poor condition (probably dead before collecting), i.e. legs are decomposed. Inspite of this, a minimal description of the coloration is given here: brown without distinct pattern at legs or opisthosoma. Prosoma with two lateral bands, these covered by brown hairs and running together behind the foveal groove. Prosomal margin darkened. Prosoma with bright transversal band behind fovea. Chelicerae and distal parts of palps and legs darker (reddish brown).

♀: Unkown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Relationships. Although the structure of male palp of *Sinopoda exspectata* sp. nov. resembles those of species described from China and Japan, no close relationships could be recognized between this new species and other congeners.

Etymology. Named from a Latin word, exspectatus, meaning expected, because the occurence of spiders of



Figs. 26–28. *Olios scalptor* sp. nov., ♂ holotype (NSMT-Ar 4577) from Kenting, Taiwan. —26–28, Male left palp (26, prolateral view; 27, ventral view; 28, retrolateral view). (Scale in mm.)

the genus *Sinopoda* was formerly expected in Taiwan; adjective.

Subfamily Sparassinae Bertkau 1872

Genus *Olios* Walckenaer 1837

Olios scalptor sp. nov.
(Figs. 26–28)

Type material. ♂ holotype (PJ 1468), Kenting, 200–300 m alt., Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 12–VII–1977, Hajime Yoshida leg., NSMT-Ar 4557.

Diagnosis. This species can be recognized by following combinations of characters: retrolateral tegular apophysis standing off from the tegulum in a right angle (Fig. 28); prolateral tegular apophysis present and triangular (Fig. 26).

Description. ♂ : Measurements (in mm): PL 4.0, PW 3.8, AW 2.1, PH 1.5, OL 4.3, OW 3.1. Eyes: AME 0.29, ALE 0.25, PME 0.22, PLE 0.25, AME-AME 0.16, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.34, PME-PLE 0.32, AME-PME 0. 28, ALE-PLE 0.17, CH AME 0.13, CH ALE 0.14. Measurements of legs as in Table 4. Leg formula: 2143.

Spination. Pp 131,000,1000, Fe I–III 323, IV 322, Pa 100, Ti 2124, Mt I–III 2024, IV 3026.

Chelicerae with 2 anterior and 5 (left) and 6 (right) posterior teeth.

Color: Pale yellowish brown, without any markings. Spines, cheliceral claws and palpal cymbium dark.

♀: Unknown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Relationships. This new species builds a distinct group in the genus with *Olios nanningensis* (Hu & Ru 1988) known from the Chinese Provinces, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan and Hunan, and with two undescribed species from Indonesia (Krakatau Island) and China (Hainan Province). This group is characterized by the distal loop of embolus and the presence of a retro-lateral tegular apophysis. Females of the two species mentioned above possess a membranous part in their internal duct-system, which causes a high variation of internal structures. At present, male genital structures seem to be the only useful characters to distinguish species.

Etymology. The species name is Latin meaning "ge m engraver," derived from the three apophyses on male palp, which bear resemblance to the tools of an engraver; noun in apposition.

Specimens examined for comparison. Olios nanningensis (Hu & Ru 1988): From the collection of the Zoological Museum of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing China (# numbers concern to the sparassid collection): ♂ holotype, ♀ allotype and 1♀ paratype (#43) from Nanning (22°80' N, 108°45' E), Guangxi Province, China, 2–VII–1985, Y. C. Ru leg. ; 1 ♀(#13), from Jianfengling, Hainan Province, China, July 1980, Gu Maolin leg. ; 1♀(#37), same locality, 1–III–1990, Song Daxiang leg. ; 2 ♀ 2♂ (#4), from Qunmai Shangyong, Hainan Province, China, 30–VII–1990, collector unknown ; 1♂(#53), detailed locality unknown, Hainan Province, China, 15–VIII–1990, Gu Maobin leg. ; 2 ♀ (#116), from Haikai Park, Hainan Province, China, 12–X–1980, Fong Zhong Gi leg. ; 4♀(#136), from Haikou City, Hainan, Province, China, 27–V–1971, collector unknown ; 1♂(#108), from Dadu Xian, 280 m alt., Guangxi Province, China, 29–III–1998, Wu Ming leg. ; 1♀(#134), from Tuan Zhon Island, Guangxi Province, China, 27–V–1980, Song Yuzhi leg. — From the collection of Hunan Normal University, Changsha, China (# numbers concern to the sparassid collection): 1 ♀ (#59; holotype of *Heteropoda guangdongensis* Yin, Yan & Kim 2000), from Dapeng Island, Longgongqum Shenzhen City (21°01' N, 110°30' E), Guangdong Province, China, 3–9–VI–1997, Yan Hengmei leg. ; 4 ♀ (#60; paratypes of *Heteropoda guangdongensis* Yin, Yan & Kim 2000), from Naozhou Island, Zhanjiang City (29°24' N, 121°18' E), Guangdong Province, China, 24–29–V–1998, Yan Hengmei leg. ; 1♂(#75), from Suining (Huangsang), Hunan Province, China, 28–VI–1996, Zhang Tongjing & Peng Xianjin leg.

Olios sp. (A): From the collection of the Zoological Museum of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China: 1♂(#1), from Bawangling, Hainan Province, China, 15–V–1990, collector unknown; 4♂(#6), from same locality, May 1990, collector unknown.

Olios sp. (B): From the collection of W. Nentwig, University of Bern, Switzerland: 6♀3♂ from Krakatau Island, Java, date unknown, W. Nentwig leg.

Table 4. Measurements of palp and legs of *Olios scalptor* sp. nov., ♂ holotype (in mm).

♂	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Pp	1.7	0.7	1.0	—	2.0	5.4
I	5.7	2.1	6.0	5.6	1.6	21.0
II	6.5	2.3	6.9	6.1	1.8	23.6
III	4.7	1.6	4.2	3.8	1.3	15.6
IV	5.2	1.6	4.8	4.8	1.5	17.9

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Acta Arachnologica Vol. 50, No. 1 掲載論文の和文要旨

トリノフンダマシはガを誘引しない（pp. 1–4）

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トリノフンダマシ類は，おもにガを捕食することが知られている．これらのクモがナゲナワグモのように特定の雄のガを誘引しているかを確かめるため，クモに捕獲されたガと飛翔中のガを採集し種組成と性比を調べた．餌となったガはさまざまな種の雌雄から構成されており，性比は 0.77 で雌に偏っていた．また，餌となったガと飛翔中のガの性比に違いはみられなかった．したがって，トリノフンダマシ類は特定の雄のガを誘引していないと考えられる．

タニマノドヨウグモの放置網における円網を張るクモ 2 種の盗み寄生的行動（pp. 5–11）

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タニマノドヨウグモの放置網における円網を張るクモの盗み寄生的行動を調査するため寄主の網にかかる昆虫の数を調べた．アシナガグモ（体長 3–9 mm）とタニマノドヨウグモの幼体（1–1.5 mm）が早朝に寄主が不在の網に侵入した．侵入者の盗みによって放置網上の昆虫の数は午前中に急速に減少した．侵入者の個体数は徐々に増加し，午後にはそれらのほとんどは放置網の中に小さい網を構築した．大型の侵入者は小型の侵入者を追い出し，より多くの昆虫を獲得した．寄主による防衛がないので，放置網における餌盗みは餌獲得には効果的な戦略かもしれない．

南西諸島産コガネヒメグモ属およびツリガネヒメグモ属（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の 2 新種（pp. 13–16）

吉田　哉（〒990–2484 山形市篭田 2 丁目 7 番 16 号）

南西諸島産のヒメグモ科の 2 新種を，*Chrysso sasakii* オキナワホシミドリヒメグモ（新称，沖縄島，屋久島産）および *Achaearanea projectivulva* トガリヒメグモ（新称，沖縄島産）の名前で記載した．

韓国より得られた *Dyobelba* 属の 1 新種（ダニ亜綱：ササラダニ目：ジュズダニ科）（pp. 17–22）

バヤルトグトホ　バダムドルジ[1]，崔　星植[2]，青木淳一[3]（[1]モンゴル国立大学生物学部動物学研究室；[2]圓光大学校農科大学；[3]神奈川県立生命の星・地球博物館）

韓国より得られた *Dyobelba* 属の 1 新種を記載した．*Dyobelba paucituberculata* sp. nov. は，次の点によって同属の他種から区別される：前体部背面隆起（prodorsal enantiophyses）*B*，*D*，腹面内隆起（epimeral and dorsosejugal enantiophyses）*E2*，*V*，および脇突起（discidium）を完全に欠くこと，基節板毛の数本（第 *1*－第 *3* 列 *D*，および *4b*）の基部に微小突起を持つこと，第 IV 脚転節に 2 本の毛を持つこと．*Dyobelba* 属の識別点およびこれまでに知られている本属の分布について記述した．

台湾初記録のカワリアシダカグモ属（新称），コアシダカグモ属，ミナミアシダカグモ属および 4新種の記載（クモ綱：クモ目）（pp. 23–31）

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台湾からアシダカグモ科の 4新種を以下のように命名して記載した：*Pseudopoda serrata*, *Pseudopoda recta*, *Sinopoda exspectata*, *Olios scalptor*. これら 3 属とも台湾から初記録となる．またアシダカグモ *Heteropoda venatoria* (Linné 1767) の 1 採集記録も報告した．

日本産のモリヒメグモ属，ハガタグモ属，カガリグモ属およびオオノヒメグモ属（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）（pp. 33–51）

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日本産のヒメグモ科モリヒメグモ属，ハガタグモ属，カガリグモ属およびオオノヒメグモ属に検討を加え，これら 4 属に含まれる 17 種に検索表および簡単な記載を与えた．北海道大雪山高山雪田群落で採集されたモリヒメグモ属の 1 新種 *Robertus yasudai* new species（ヤスダモリヒメグモ，新称）を記載し，中国産の *Enoplognatha lordosa* Zhu & Song 1992（コガタコノハグモ，新称）を日本から新たに記録した．*Enoplognatha abrupta*（Karsch 1879）new combination（カレハヒメ